EUROPE.

Papal Infallibility and French Opposition.

The United States Debt and Value of American Bonds.

American Shipbuilding---Why It Declines.

Dmigration, Bankruptcy and Religion in England.

Traupmann in the Hands of an Outside Artist,

Every-day Misery of the Czar of Russia.

The German steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, from Bremen the 1st and Southampton the 4th of January, arrived at this porr yesterday morning, bringing our general correspondence and newspa-per reports in detail of our cable telegrams from Eu-rope, dated to her day of salling from England. The Weser delivered our files at the HERALD Building at

The Journal de Genéve states that a fresh convoy of 120 emigrants, among them several from the Values, left that city for America.

Advices from Zurich state that a rural postman named Brungger, of seventy-eight years, doing the serwice between Winterthour and Rybour, was found In the first half of December, 1860, the progress made with the Mount Cents tunnel amounted to 159% feet. The distance remaining to be pierced December 15, 1869, was 5,579 feet, so that at the pre-

in June or July, 1871.

The enormous quantity of snow accumulated on the crest of Mount St. Gotbard rendered the Alpine

sent rate of progress the tunnel will be completed

passage by that route impossible.

Traupmann was transferred from the Conclergerie to the prison of La Roquette, in front of which the guillotine is erected for capital executions.

The British Australian Telegraph Company has put forward its prospectus on 'Change in London. The capital is fixed at £000,000, in shares of £10 each, of which £120,000 will be taken by the contractors, leaving 54,000 shares, or £540,000, to be subscribed for by the public.

cutta, December 29, report:—
Seven lb. shirtings, 39 in., 14 by 13, 5r. 11a.; 8% lb.
do., 39 in., 16 by 13, 0r. 9a.; market firm. Fair Bengal cetton, 24r. 8a. Exchange on London—Six months' bank bills, 1s. 113/d.; 4 per cent. government securities, 94%; 5 per cent. do., 108%; 5% per cent. do., 112%.

ROME.

The Infallibility Question-Opening of the Opposition Fire-Attitude of the French Prelates-American Episcopal Opinion-Cardinals' Hats-Fetes of Tumbled Down

Bishop Dupanloup is becoming more hostile to the dogma of infallibility and is gaining ground against the champions of the same. Two weeks ago it was like opening an oyster with an eggshell to get a word about the same from bishop or priest. It is not so to-day. Many disprove of the business entirely and use no noney in speaking of the zealots who have rushed into print in its favor, but the adherence of the doctrine are picking their teeth sans soust and are wide awake.

There is a proverb which says that cardinals always die by three. Two have died during the past week-Reisach and Pantini-and all the others are looking out for number three. You have no idea of the influence of proverbs over the actions of the Italians. For that matter there are few nations in Europe but have their adages, proverbs, sayings, Ac., but Italy is a wonderful place for proverbs, and the people believe in them, cardinals included. Holiness, he will have eighteen to bestow. As the scarlet hat is a big prize there will be considerable figuring for the seventeen hats now locked up in the

It is a puty the good Bishop.-Archbishop, I mean of Baltimore cannot wear a red hat and stockings of the same color. The Archbishop of New York would look well with the rouge cappa, so would Archbishop Purcell-but your republican bishops cannot be carals without special act of Congress or renouncing their ciuzenship. This is unjust. We ought to have as many cardinals as Germany. Why not investias many cardinals as Germany. Why not investigate the matter and the Highall to lend its influence
to have at least four cardinals in the United States—
ene at New York. San Francisco, St Paul and New
Orieans? A little American blood in the Sacred
College would do the members in general a deal of
good. Let there be an American cardinal named
to-morrow and I wager you will see an American
Pope of Rome and Father of the great Catholic
Church before 1880. Recommend, by all means,
Americans for cardinals.
The bishops of Italy are following in the wake of
the American and English; they have adopted the
caucus. They meet at the house of Cardinal Tre-

The bishops of italy are following in the wake of the American and English; teer have adopted the caucus. They meet at the house of Cardinal Tre-vasanass, Patriarca of Venice. This caucus busi-ness, if ear, is about to cause trouble. The Holy Father den't like tifem; but the Americans intro-duced the style, and it is becoming very popular and fashionance.

and fashionable.

The bishops have nothing to do at present but visit the different churches, which, at this season. have services pecuniar to each one. To-day being the least of St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, there was a very respectable attendance in the church attached to the English Colleges as this is

there was a very respectable attendance in the church attached to the English Colleges as this is the last time to see it. Arcabishop Manning preached at the end of the service.

I have just returned from the Farnese Palace. One of those little—in our days very little, indeed—incidents took place that fifty years ago were the occasion of grand first, pomp and show, but nowadays are as duil almost as an alderman's reception. The latest addition to the house of Naples was baptized this afternoon in the old Farnese Palace, and received from her flustrious sponsors, Pus IX, and the Empress Downger of Austria, the former being represented by Cardinal antonelli, the latter by Elizaceth, Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, the following respectable name:—"Cristina-Pin-Maria-Guiseppa-Elizacetta-Ferdinanda Natalina-Effisia." The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Patrizia, and the witnesses were the late Neapolitan Nuncio, the Archbishop of Minaco, and the Bishops of Sinope and Patrasso. All the formalities of a royal baptism were observed, but it will be a long day before the babe in whose honor over 300 of the Neapolitan hobbity assembled in the Farnese Palace wears the crown of Naples. The attendance at the baptism was very large; all who condoic with Bomba over his lost kingdom were present in all the pride of brilliant colors, and felt joily considering their prospects to get a chance at the exchequer of Naples, and the poor old fellows who would put back the world 200 years, the apostize of reaction, sans teeth, but unable te carry out their plans for keeping themselves in power. The usual kissing, bowing and scraping was indulged in by wholesale; it was almost her o'clock before the last carriage had left. The mother is in good health and the baby is taking its rations like any other baby whenever it can. There is a feeling of uneasiness among the cardinals that is highly relished by the people.

ENGLAND.

The United States Debt and Its Payment-

From the London Times, Jan. 4,1 Sive months ago we placed before Just twave months ago we pisced before the public a State paper, which, considering the quarter from which is proceeded and the proposals it was found to contain, might be described as absolutely without parallel in political increature. It was the Message of Fresident Johnson to the Congress of the United States. In that address the Chief of the American republic deliberately recommended his countrymen to repudiate their national obligations, not because they were unable to discharge thom, but because the national obligations, not because they were unable to discharge thom, but because the national coefficient had received as much as they described his many inconveniences of indebtedness. He only forgot that such considerations should be taken into account before borrowing. Above all, he appeared absolutely incapable of comprehending that the relations between debtor and creditor are regulated by the formal terms of the contract assented to by both. When the Americans wanted money they engaged to pay the lenders a certain rate of interest

until they repaid the principal; Mr. Johnson suggested that the interest should be reckoned as principal and set of in diminuion of the deba * The terms on which the money was advanced had been fixed by the American government; the bonds were of its own framing, and to those instruments the bondholders were entitled to appeal. All that was said by the late President and the late Secretary of the Treasury about the evils of debt was perfectly true, and if States would but remember these homilies when they think of borrowing, it might certainly be for their advantage. It is too late in the day, however, to produce such arguments when the obligations have been assumed. The Americans knew well what they were about when they entered, as borrowers, into the markets of the world, and it must surely occur to such acute financiers that the worst thing they could have done, in their own interests, was to allow suspicion to fail upon their credit. It is quite ceptain that if, as one speaker affirmed, the Americans have not only the means of paying their debt but the abluty and disposition to do so without contention or abatement, they might save themselves a considerable proportion of its anhual charge. That their resources are abundant is clear from their own financial statements, and that the will is no more wanting than the way ought to be equally piain after this debate. But, besides the qui stories of repudiating when Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, plunity recalled to the memory of the House, the incessant agitation of this topic among American politicians has produced a mischievous effect. Contemptuously as the Americans helwing after the debate in the quotificans the world of our own. The American ask produced a mischievous effect. Contemptuously as the American securities may risen considerably in public favor, they are still not valued at one-half the worth of our own. The American six per centare as the first of the money market to this very day. Though American securities have risen considerably in public favor

The American Shipbuilding Trade and Its

Inst the Americans can antort to pay their goods at least as well as we can is unquestionable; that they will actually pay them as surely as we shall do has nitherto been so far doubted that the interest has had to be doubted before the security could be readered acceptable. Gradually, after such resolutions as we have now recorded, we may expect these conditions to be changed; but it was a sad blunder, as must now be evident, to allow such impressions to be bublicly received.

Decline.

A fondon journal publishes a lengthy article under the head of "A Very Depressed Marine," in which it says:-

which it says:—

Twenty years ago American built ships were to be found in every sea and American shipbuilding stood unrivailed. Now an American engineer, giving evidence before the Congressional committee appointed to inquire into the subject, confeases with bitterness that ampbuilding threatens, to become a lost art among his countrymen, unless something is done speedily to stop its decline. The real cause of this decline is to be looked for in the substitution of iron for wood in the construction of ships. While wood was the material employed in shipbuilding the Americans had an unapproachable advantage over all competitors in the illimitable supply their boundless forests afforded them. The consequence is that it costs just as much now to build a wooden ship in an American port as it does to build on the Clyde or the Tyne an iron one, which will last twice as long, and will not need haif as many repairs; and it costs very nearly twice as much to build an iron ship. A New York snipbuilder, whose brother is a shipbuilder in this country, stated before the Congressional committee that an iron steamer which had been constructed in Glasgow for £70,000 could not be turned out in New York for less than twice that sum; £14 a ton is the Clyde price for a steamer, the Tyne price is somewhat less, while £21 a ton is the lowest New York price, and for exceptionally fine steamers, the price is about twice that of the Clyde. Under these circumstances the mercantile community of the United States has become thoroughly alarmed.

Thomes and Clyde Shipbuilding. state of the shipbuilding on the Thames with its

prosperity on the Clyde, says:—

Writers on this question would lead a person macquainted with the subject to infer that the prosperity of the Clyde is very materially owing to the decline of trade on the Thannes—the causes attributed being our facilities in obtaming coal, from and labor cheaper than they can be had there. Admitting that we have coal and from in convenient proximity, the fact should not be overloosed that other districts, such as the Tyne, Tees, Hartlepool and Sunderland, are also highly favored in these respects; While, as regards the labor market, the Tyne and Wear (according to the Pall Mall Gazetta's report on a painphlet by a Mr. John Glover) have the advantage of the Clyde. We believe the decay of trade on the Thames has had no great influence on that of the Clyde—the specially of the former being war ships, government work, and vessels chiefly for London owners; white that of the Clyde has hitherto almost exclusively been salling ships, dredging plant, and passenger steamers for all parts of the globe. The referable cause of our prosperity is more likely, in our opinion, to be found in the rapid increase of shipowing in Scotland, the extension of our forsign relations, and the requirements of owners generally who have all along been our customers. Should any doubt exist as to this fact we may mention that the Cunard Company, Allan Company, Inman Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Inman Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Inman Company, North Gorman Lloyd's, Hamburg and American Steamship Company, and the Frenca Transatiante Company own 184 Clyde built steamers out of a total of 212. prosperity on the Clyde, says:-

The British Revenue and Taxes. cial prospect and the resources of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observes, "Even were there me general reasons to look hopefully at the condition of the revenue, we might observe that, of Mr. Lowe's estirevenue, we might observe shat, of Mr. Lowe's estimated remissions of £2,940,000, there would still be a margin to be spent—a sum of £1,063,000—in the remaining three months of the financial year; but it is scarcely necessary to say that there is no probability of further declension. On the contrary, the whole year's income tax will now come in: the new licenses instead of assessed taxes will be taken out, and therefore under the heads of property tax, excise and stamps we may look for a large addition to the revenue for the quarter ending with March next. * * * The case, therefore, stands thus with the Chancelier of the Exchequer. He had calculated upon a diminution of the revenue, in consequence of remissions, to the extent of nearly £3,000,000 on the fiscal year. Almost the entire weight of those remissions have failed upon the third quarter, and caused a net decrease on the revenue of the nine months of £1.876,617. At this moment, then, he has a virtual surplus of £1,063,000, and for the reasons we have mentioned there is ground for good hope that the income of the current quarter will largely add to this sum in hand."

Emigration to America-Rush to Bankruptcy Court-Starvation-Religion-A "Blow" at the Peerage.

left Liverpool was 172,731—a larger total than had been witnessed since 1852. Of the whole number 138,382 left for the United States, in the proportion of 57,320 English, 7,231 Scotch, 29,058 Irish and 44,775 foreigners." The comparative insignificance of the

"foreigners." The comparative insignificance of the Irisn figure is accounted for by the fact that the great majority of emigrants in that country now sail from Irisn ports.

A London journal of January 3 reports:—The effect of the rush to the Bankruptcy Court on Friday will be apparent in to-morrow's Gazette, which, it is believed, will contain the longest list of bankrupts that ever appeared in its columns.

Inquests were held upon the bodies of two men, one fity-two years of age and the other twenty-nine, who had starved themselvos to death.

The London Times says that at no time since that date when virtual announcement of hostilities was implied in the "compliments of the season," has the new year broken upon a world more free from all immediate apprehension of international misunder-

Implied in the "compliments of the season," has the new year broken upon a world more free from all immediate apprehension of international misunderstandings than it does in 1870.

About 3,000 people assembled in the Exeter Cathedrai January 3, it having been announced that Bishop Temple was to occupy the pulpit. The Bishop selected for his discourse verse two, chapter three, First Epistle General of John:—"Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." He commenced by pointing out that the home influence upon children had a much greater effect upon them than any influence which might be brought to bear in after life, either at school or at church. This, he said, was the same with man. The inevitable consequence of men being associated together was that whatever was in the spirits and souls of some passed into the spirits and souls of others, and so there was, as it were, a community of life and feeling.

The John Buil announces that the opposition to Dr. Temple will not now cease. It is asserted that

Dr. Temple will not now cease. It is asserted that 'no lapse of time can make Dr. Temple a rightful bishop, according to Church principles and Church

Lord Campbell and Strathaden addressed a meeting of the Liberal Registration Society at Harwich has tweet, and in the course of his speech referred to the subject of his peerages. He said that the project of life peerages had been rejected because it was thought likely to disturb the House of Lords rather than reform it. At the outside it would emable legal dignitaries to escape what they sometimes regarded as the burden of an hereditary peerage. Imperfect as it was no had supported it, it haddronght the whole question of the house of Lords under Parliamentary discussion. The mind of that House had been awakened to a kind of self-examination. "If they desired change to be effected in that House is was essential to follow up the blow which had been given."

An inculty which Mr. Stansfeld and two of his collegate at the Tresury have lately been conducting at the Custom Hödle of England is naturally exciting the attention of the mercantile world, on whom the burden of thospresent cumbrons system presses nearly. According to the report one-fourth of the customs regulations, while the expenses of the State customs regulations, while the expenses of the State Lord Campbell and Strathaden addressed a meet

establishment amount to £1,700,000 a year out of a revenue of £22,000,000.

FRANCE

Traupmann Made Ready for the Guilledue-An Artistic and Official Outrage on the Con

journal, says:—
Traupmann, on returning to his cell in the Conciergerie, after his condemnation to death, was, pursuant to rule, stripped of every article of his own clothing provious to being invested with a coarse canvas suit and a strait walstoost, which he must wear till the moment of his execution. But in the interval between this change of costome he was made to stand in puris naturalities with his back against a pullar, while a strong light was turned upon him, and an artist proceeded to take his portrait as a gladator. He protested vehemently against this outrage, said he was willing to submit quietly to all the rules, but that he did not believe they could authorize such treatment, and he should complain to M. Lachaud about it. I hear now that one of the memory of the Conciergerie has been dismissed for "indiscretion," and I surmise that his offence must have consisted in this grievous and indecent aggravation or the misery of a prisoner under sentence of death.

In the short interval petween the dook and scaffold. ournal, says:-

have consisted in this grievous and indecent aggravation of the misery of a prisoner under sentence of death.

In the short interval between the dook and scaffold which now remains for Traupmann his condition will be greatly changed for the worse. No more "joly companions" to play at cards with him now; no more chicken and saiad breakfasts; no more playing at leap-frog in a courtyard. Strict prison diet in the condemned cell of the La Roqueste prison, to which he has been removed, and the strait waistoost night and day now a wait him. M. Lachand paid him a visit yesterday, and put before him the appeal to the Court of Cassation, which he signed—only, as he said, in the hope that the short delay, which he side did not desire on his own account, might give time for the discovery of his accomplices. M. Lachand says he believes there are accomplices. I cannot understand the delicacy of the prisoner, who refuses to mention their names, while he says he would, if taken to the forest of Cernay, point out a spot where a pocketbook lies builed, in which their names would be found. There is after all, however, a mystery not cleared up concerning the motives which led the elder kinck to go with Traupmann to a secunded spot in the forest near the ruins of Herrenfing Castle.

Without accepting Traupmann's imputation on the elder Kinck that he had agreed to join in coining false means a imputation which M. Lachand.

cidded spot in the forest near the ruins of herrenfug Castle.

Without accepting Traupmann's imputation on the
elder Kinck that he had agreed to join in cointing
false money—an imputation which M. Lachaud,
knowing how likely it was to increase the indignation of the jury, shrunk from adopting—it is certain
that Jean Kinck had some secret project in conjunction with Traupmann which his family did not know
of, which the evidence given in the trial does not
reveal, and which is inconsistent with all the reasons alleged for Kinck's journey to Alsace.

New Year at the Tuileries-Napoleon's Receptions—Replies to the Congratulations.

By mail from Europe we have the following complete reports of the imperial receptions at the Tuil-

eries on New Year's Day, and the speeches delivered by Napoleon in reply to the addresses of congratulation presented to him, both of which were barely

lation presented to him, both of which were barely synopeized in the capie telegrams:—

The Emperor and Empress held the usual recoptions on the occasion of New Year's Day. At hairpast eleven their Majesties were visited by Prince Appleon, the Princess Clottles, Princess Mathilde, Princess Lucien and Prince Joachim Murat. Afterwards all the high dignitaries of the court paid their respects, and at tweive o'clock the imperial party proceeded to the chapel of the palace to hear avine service. Their Majesties then withdrew to their apartments until one, when the Emperor proceeded to the Salle du Trone, where the diplomatic body were assembled. oody were assembled.

The Papal Nuncio, in the name of his colleagues, addressed his Majesty in the following words:—

SIRE—The members of the Corps Diplomatique present, through me to your Majesty their respectful compliments on the occasion of the New Year. We are happy, sire, whenever an opportunity is afforded us of expressing the wishes which we form for the happiness of your Majesty, of the Empress, and of the Prince imperial, and for the prosperity of France. The Emperor replied in these words:—

The Emperor replied in these words:

Your presence, gentlemen, around me, and the words which I have just heard, are a new proof of the good relations which exist between my government and the foreign Powers. The year which is now commencing can only, I hope, consolidate our common good understanding for the purposes of concord and avillization. I thank the diplomatic body for the kind wishes which they have been pleased to address to me for the Empress, the Prince Imperial and myself.

After the Emperor had spoken to the various diplomatists present his Majesty placed himself on the throne, having the Prince Imperial on his right and Prince Napoleon and Prince Joachim Murat on the left, while at the sides and behind stood all the great functionaries of the Crown and of the imperial household. The several great bodies of the State were then introduced in Succession, followed by a deputation of the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, the members of the Senste coming forward, M. Rouher, the Fresident, said:

Sing.—The Sensie comes to offer to your Majesty, the Empress and the Prince Imperial their sincere good wishes and respectful compliments. Your Majesty is pursuant with a succession, but bearing an impress of grandeur. The Sensie course to political transformation course, a political transformation course, as political transformation course, as political transformation when the substitution of its devotedness, experience and utelligence. In the conviction of every ejecuted mind the development of public liberties is a source of strength and glory for a country when such a bonon knows how to defend fuself against the snares of anarchy, and to base itself on order and social respect.

The Emperor made the subjoined reply:—

In thanking the Sensie for the good wishes which it has

In a numperor made the subjoined reply:

In thanking the Sanate for the good wishes which it has addressed to me, I am happy in being able to congratulate it on the manner in which, a few months back, it fulfilled the liberal task which I had condied to it of modifying the constitution. I feel perfectly certain that in the new path on which we have entired I can always reckon on the co-operation of its chlightenment and patriotism. The Emperor made the subjoined reply:-M. Schneider, President of the legislative body,

The Emperer, in answer said:—

I am happy to hear the language which you address to me in the name of the body over which you preside. Never was a good understanding between us more necessary or more such that the said of the said of

tary andrees, to which me majesty replied in these terms:—
The body which you preside over has rendered to the empire memorable services. In the liberal transformation of sur institutions the part which it plays cannot cease to be important, for in its ranks the administration will always flad sound traditions and the lessons of experience. I thank you for the kind wishes you have addressed to me for the Empress, the Prime imperial and myself.

His Majesty also made short replies to the clergy of Paris and the Court of Cassation, after which the rest of the receptions were continued in the usual form.

Youthful Royalty-The "Ins and Outs." Youthful Reyalty—The "Ins and Outs."

The Prince Imperial of France, on New Year's Day, sent to the Prince of the Asturias, as a present, a mechanical organ, the keys of which, when pressed, set in motion figures of personages richly attired and in every variety of attitude, grouped in the upper part of the instrument. The Infante Don Alfonso, on als side, presented to the Prince a marveilous specimen of Spanish mechanical art, dating from the end of the sixteenth century. It is an equestrial status of a knight in a complete suit of armor, the pieces of which are admirably chased in gold and sliver.

Revolutionism—Railroad Extension. Revolutionism—Railroad Extension.

The Correctional Tribunal, of Paris, sentenced M.
Felix Pyat, who was in contempt of court for want
of appearance, to three months' imprisonment and a
fine of 2004. for having utered sentions cries at an
electoral. It was proved that as M. Felix Pyat was
leaving the meeting after making a speech there
were loud cries of "Vivo Felix Pyat." and that he
said repeatedly, "No, my friends, don't say "Vive
Felix Pyat," but cry "Vive la Republique."

The aggregate increase in French railway traffic
last year exceeded 21,000,000. The six companies
are now working between them upwards of 650
additional miles as compared with January, 1869.

GERMANY.

Hollday Celebrations-Territorial Cons tion-Monastic Associations-Bismarck Him

self Again.

A Berin letter in the Independance says:—The Christmas holidays have not been interrupted by any salient pointical incloent. The affair of the Celle monument for the soldiers who fell at Langensalza, which the military authorities, in opposition to the provisional civil judgment, had caused to be demoished, has terminated in the condemnation to a fine of 100 thaiers both the efficers who commanded at Celle and their superiors at Hanover.

It has been mentioned that two States of Southern Germany, Baden and Hesse, resolved to conclude with the Northern Confederation a treaty of jurisdiction in conformity with the federal law concerning the mutual assistance of the tribunals. At a late sitting of the Federal Council the President announced that the Bayariaff government, in replying to an invitation by the Federal Quancellor, declared it was ready to enter into an arrangement of a similar convention with the North. The Cabinet of Munich not having indicated the basis on which it would treat the Council authorized the Chancellor to open negotiations.

A report was published at Berlin by M. Gnelax, in the name of the Committee on Petitions, addressed to the Chancel of Deputies, relative to convenss. The document expresses the opinion that the duty of the government requires it to apply to religious societies the restriction and control imposed by law on incorporated bodies, and especially not to accord any authorization or rights to orphau asylums, hospices, establishments for instruction, and others Jounded by ecclesizatics, in order "to prevent by means of superintendence the members of the religious orders from taking part in the direction and administration of suca institutions."

"The statement," says the North German Correspondent of Berlin, "that Count Bismarck intends

of the religious orders from taking part in the direction and administration of size institutions."

"The statement," says the North German Correspondent of Berlin, "that Count Bismarck intends to resume the whole of his former duties in the course of from eight to ten days is confirmed. The report of his intending to give up a part of them is entirely without foundation.

AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Vicena attributed to Count Beaus, the intention of bringing about a compromise between the majority and minority in the members of the Cablact, so that the present Ministry might remain in ofice full and entire.

The Nouve Freis Presse of Vicena publishes an earnest pice for the formation of a German political Union.

RUSSIA.

Miserable Health of the Ozar-Raffronds Art.

An English journalistic autherity in medicine and surgery says that the disease from which the Emperer of Russia is suffering is hypochondriasis—a maigdy which is hereditary in the imperial family of Russia, and which is extremely difficult to combat. It has thrown a gloom over his existence. It is said that the Emperor, whose robust appearance and fine aspect of dealth are considerably altered, often refuses food and shuts himself up from all outer communication and from all the social enjoyments. The customs receipts for the year in the Empire of Russia amounted to 35, 766,377 roubies (a trance each, or an increase of 2,891,922 roubies on the same period in 1868.

The Committee of the Russian Industrial Exhibition of 1870 published a list of the railway and steamboat companies which consented to reductions, varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent on their usual tariffs for the carriage of goods sent for show.

FINE ARTS.

The Thompson Collection of Oil Paintings. The eccentricities of picture collectors have never been more signally ilustrated than by the late Mr. Thomas Thompson, a wealthy Bostonian, who left the Trimountain city about ten years ago, on account of some cause of complaint which he had, or fancied that he had, against the municipal authorities. Never returning to Boston, he died in New York in the spring of the present year. Originally educated to be a dergyman, he preached a single sermon, and retired from the profession in disgust. Thencefor. retired from the profession in disgust. Thenceforward he devoted his leisure and great wealth to the purchase of pictures in this country and in Europe. In 1852 he lost by the burning of Trement Temple a fine art collection which had cost him upwards of \$92,000. But this misfortune, instead of extinguishing, inflamed his on for pictures. He at once set about gathering a new collection. This became, in half a dozen years, larger than the one which he lost, and until to it, so that at his death he left the largest collection of oil paintings ever formed in the United States. But he kept these paintings hidden away in piles and covered with dust in several rooms over an old store near Boylston Market. No eye was permitted to see them until in November last Mr. Young, of the Fine Arts Department, in the Boston Athenaum, was appointed by the widow and executrix of Mr. Thompson to examine and catalogue them. They have now been brought to New York to be exhibited and sold, Boston having forfeited the chance of retaining the collection as the nu-cleus of an immense public art galiery, according to what is said to have been the original intention of Mr. Thompson. It comprises, indeed, not a few "iffe-size nudes," which, of course, Boston prudery decorations of the many mysterious barrooms ac-cessible only to the initiated by side doors, or hidden thanks to the prombitory liquor law, abound at the Hub. These "nudes," however, are but a small ele-

Mr. Thompson would seem to have purchased piccome the possessor of undoubtedly fine pictures. The second was to assist young latter view that he bought the earlier landscapes of Bierstadt and of Griggs. Of these there are more than sixty in the collection. Bierstadt' works will, of course, command at least a success of curiosity and sell well, while those of Griggs will

But Mr. Thompson's patropage of wonthful as pirants counts for ilttle in his plan of extended ement to art. It was manifestly his am bition to organize a vast gallery for the future. Nor and a thorough critical perception of what would be wanted. If he died too early to succeed comregret it. Let it suffice to know that he worked with this object in view. So rare is such an ambition at the present day, in this or any other country, that were Mr. Thompson alive we should be inclined to offer him a crown of laurel.

The collection which he has left consists of about eighteen hundred canvases. Of these some eight are very good, and at least four hundred are literally the finest pictures of their class which we have seen in America. When we mention that there are two Rubens, three Jordaens, three Etttys, an Anniba Caracci and a Ludovico Caracci, a Greuze, a Turner, Caracci and a Ludovico Caracci, a Greuze, a Turner, a Jaques Stella, an undoubted Reynolds, a Lawrence, a Bordone, an Earl, a Diaz, a Fragonard, two Copieys, a Peter Van Blœmen, two or three Knellera, a couple of Lelys, two Angelica Kaufmanns, a Pietro Cortona, a copy of "Titian," by Sully; two copies by Jackson, the English academician; au Opie, a Romney, a curious and authentic portrait of the "Prince of Wales" (George IV.), and "Mrs. Pits Herbert," by Hamilton; a fine crayon portrait by Elitott, two excellent Cropseys, a good Vanloo, two genuine Honthorsus, a De Witt, a Campbell, two Bartolomeo Schidones, and many other familiar and distinguished names, more than we have time or patience to enumerate, our readers will entertain no doubt that the collection is worthy

One of the Bartolomeo Schidones, "The Triumph of Galates," is a nobler and grander specimen of the Italiam school than has been seen on this Conti-nent for a long time. The fiesh is painted with a roundness and pulpy freshness rarely equalled, while the heads are even more fresh and startlingly alive. There is a Zauffaly, which is an exquisite picture, full of force and, singularly enough, of refinement. There is a delicious but unfinished portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, used to say. There is "The Discovery of Calisto," by Rubens (it is signed by him), which is one of the ing. Mr. Wight, of Boston, is represented by a painting called "The Sleeping Beauty," which is entitled, in color, to high commendation. Conrad Roepel offers a splendid "Flower Piece, with a Lady and Child," and-but what is the use of cataloguing tediously even a few of the prominent pictures in this extraordinary collection? It is enough to say that after a careful examination of but a tithe of this large and (notwithstanding its many inferior works) this magnificent collection, we are not sur-prised at the sensation among connoisseurs in Europe and in the principal cities of United States; in view of its approaching exhibition and sale at the galleries of Messrs. Leeds & Miner, on Broadway. The exhibition will open next Monday, January 22. The sale will begin on Monday, February 7, and is expected to continue for eight or ten days. Judging from the demand for catalogues there will be no lack of purchasers. So much has been said about the pictures, and so dean unprecedentedly large attendance of visitors, as well as buyers, may be anticipated. A bona fide Rubens, a positive Reynolds, an indubitable Etty and a genuine copy by Sully of Titian's Venus to say nothing of the two Angelica Kauffmanns, the Wie-mar, the Jordsen and other fine works by many of the greatest masters of the last four centuries-are attractions rarely offered at a public sale.

Whether the sale may produce what may be considered a sum total commensurate with the merits of the collection may, perhaps, be questionable. Eighteen hundred pictures, of which nearly one-half are of a very high order, are a great number to bring at once under the auctioneer's hammer. Whatever our apprehensions may be, let us nope that enough cirtuosi may be present to justify Mrs. Thompson in offering the pictures for sale, and that the proceeds may realize her reasonable expectation. There are at least 400 works in the collection which might well tempt speculation with an eye to the European market; but it would be a pity to let them go abroad when there are so many that would richly adorn pri-vate dwellings or public institutions in our own

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Answers to Political Querics.

FIFFERNYH WARD.—I—Richard Riker was District Attorney of New York from 1501 to 1810, and afterward from 1811 to 1814. 2.—He was Recorder from 1815 to 1819; 1821 to 1823; 1834 to 1823. His name finally became a household word.

Begin.—I—There is no record of an execution for political offences in the history of New York. 3.—In old times the common gallows was located in the City Hall Park, nearly opposite what is now the Tribune Building.

MANHATTAN.—I—The first Sheriff of New York was Jan Lampo, a Hollander. He served from 1825 to 1832. 2.—The present Sheriff (O'Brien) is a native New Yorker.

REPUDIATION.—I—The United States have practically repudiated their debts three several times—by the Bankruptcy

RRPUDIATION.—1.—The United States have practically reputation of diated their debts three several times—by the Bankruptcy acts of 1809, 1848 and 1862. 2.—The continental currency was never considered worth a continental ——after the Revolutionary War—thence the well known phrace Butlation.—1.—The Alighanies are literally and naturally the backbone dividing the bendholding from the grounback section of the country. 2.—The West, the South and the niggers are supposed to be in favor of repudiation. The East and North contrarywise.

VERSEM—"Bondholders" and "slaveholders" are words that have not yet been used in Congress to express the same meaning.

Local, State and National Politics.

General Butler was at the Aster House yesterday.

He has just returned from trying a lead pipe case in Salem, Mass. The General expresses the opinion that here is no use for the republicans to commence laying pipe for the next Presidency, or any other Pre ncy, unless they radically change their financial

General Butler thinks that eventually the colored population will go for repudiation. They have sense enough to see, he argues, that it is not to their interest to help pay an enormous national debt which they had no hand in creating. Ingratitude, thy

The man who threatened to "shoot Foley as he flies" around the Albany lobby is not, it is stated, the author of "Shoo, Fly."

Wanted-A democratic leader in Georgia. The Atlants Intelligencer says the party has not so sadly needed a sensible leader within the memory of the

York." That's bad for the rurals of New York. It is a female political dodge. Women can move any-A morning contemporary says last Saturday (Jan-

uary 8) was Old Hickory's birthday. Shade of St. Patrick! Jackson was born March 15, two days before the immortal patron saint of old Ireland, but in Another "fall, my countrymen," of the same sort

has just been witnessed in the selection of Mr. J. B. Howell, editor of the *Gate City*, published at Keokuk, Iowa, to fill the place of Senator Grimes in the United States Senate until March 4, 1871. Now for the sixteenth amendment. Sweet sixteen A national woman's suffrage convention meets this

week in Washington for the purpose of urging the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, giving the right of suffrage to women. A Texan editor says he don't like the "skinning" process of the Northern carpet-baggers. Wait, old fellow, until the "frying" time comes along.

Texas Election-Anecdote of Tom Jefferson and the Virginia Politician-"My Name's

Radical majority in Texas on joint ballot-18.

Haynes."
The Houston (Texas) Times says if John L. Haynes had been put up for Governor of that State, instead

of Hamilton, he would have been elected over Davis by thousands. This reminds us, as the lamented coon would say, of a little story:-Many years ago a Virginia politician riding along public highway overtook a red-haired, common

looking individual travelling in the same direction. They at once entered into conversation, the subject being politics, the discussion of which was then raging at lover heat all over the country. Jefferson was President, and our Virginia friend, attough Jefferson was a native of his own State, pitched into the author of the great Declaration right and left. To call him a sheep stealer, a midnight robber, a Heaven-defying reproduce, were mild torms compared with those poured upon the devoted head of the unfortunate Jefferson.

Bye and bye the travellers came to a point where the road forked, and tifer routes lay in different directions. The politician spoke:—

"Stranger, we've travelled a good piece together, and understand each other pretty well about that

and understand each other pretty well about that old heathen. Tom Jefferson. May I ask, before we part, what your name may be?" His companion politely raised his hat and re-

plied:—
"My name is Tom Jefferson, President of the United States, at your service. What may your name be?"
"You Tom Jefferson—that red-headed old cuss? W-e-l-1! w-el-!! M-y-m-y name's Haynes," and putting spurs to Old Dobbin the way he went down the north fork was a caution to Virginia gravei.

The Joke became the pun of the groceries in the neighborhood for a long time, and when any one wished to make tracks unusually fast he had only to exclaim, "My name's Haynes," and "git." Hence, it has Tayaa democrate wish to win at the next elec-

The Houston Telegraph of the 9th inst. sums up he following as the result of the election for Conresamen in Texas:-

To the astonishment of every one Whitmore is elected over armstrong in the First district. Arm-strong was considered the most popular democrat in a district that was thought to have a decided demo-

cratic majority.

In the Second district, fortunately, Captain Conner, the democratic candidate, a United States captain, was arrested and confined in the military stockade in Jefferson. This secured his election by 2,644 ade in Jenerson. This secured his election by 2,044 over his highest competitor.

In the Third district Colonel Elliot, democrat, is beaten by General Clarke, who has a majority of over 8,000 in the district.

In the Fourth district the San Antonio Express.

claims that Degener (radica) is ahead; but our footing up gives Haynes, (conservative) a small majority, According to the Galveston News Haynes has a majority of 514.

The Texas Legislature is composed as follows:—

The Senate has two negroes, G. T. Ruby, of Galveston, and Matt Gaines, or Washington. There are seventien radical and thirteen conservative Senators. As the party lines between the republican supporters of Hamilton and Davis were not very closely drawn, we may have to await the developments of the future to know who are liberal republicans and who are radicals. In the lower House there are eight negroes. There are forty democratically and conservatives and fitty radicals. In a good many districts the vote was very close, and several have mixed delegations—part radical, part conservative.

VENEZUELA.

The Rebellion Against the Regular Governthe Rebel Commander-The National Troops Moving Against the Remaining Rebeis.

By a late arrival at this port we have received nteresting news from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to December 29, 1869. Intelligence had reached that city by telegraph from Moron, a town situated between Caracolar and Palmasola, dated December the government forces. At six A. M. of the 18th, at 600 yards from the Sabana de Moron, in a place called Caracolar, the firing began and continued till the centending parties reached the town of Moron, the contending parties reached the town of Moron, which was taken possession of by the government forces at three P. M., the insurgents being dispersed in all directions. The government troops captured nine fortifications held by the insurgents between Moron and Caracolar. Simultaneously another body of government troops were operating in the direction of Palmasoia, and entered Moron almost at the same time that the town was invested by the forces before mentioned. This combination completed the triumph of the government party, the enemy abruptly retiring and leaving behind them twenty guns and a large amount of ammunition. On December ruptly retiring and leaving behind them twenty guns and a large amount of ammunition. On December 20 the insurgents, having recruited their forces, returned towards the town, when several skirmishes took place. Next day the rebels retired and took up a fortified position on a neighboring hill. Additional forces will be required to dislodge them and to queli the outbreak.

From Valencia, under date of December 23, a telegram was received by President Monagas to the effect that a courier had just arrived from General Herrera, in command there, asking for reinforcements.

On the 21st, the government troops under General

On the 21st, the government troops under General Herrers encountered the insurgents under General Manriet Salozar, the result being the complete discomiture of the latter, with great loss of life, General Salozar being among the slaim.

Another despatch from the same district from M. Romero to the Minister of War says that on the 19th the government forces occupied the town of Moron after heavy fighting for nine hours, the insurgents being utterly routed. Several were killed, many wounded, and much amunition was left behind. The loss on the government side was noonsiderable. General Herrera is now operating against the insurgents under General Maleos Salozar, brother to the late rebel commander of the same name, and expects soon to vanquish them.

Everything was quiet at the port of Coro. Communication is out of between Porto Cabelle and the interior, and business generally is duit.

CUBA.

Nothing Trustworthy Heard of General Puello's Column.

Contradictory Reports by Spaniards

The Insurgents Said to be Short of Ammunition.

and Cubans.

Nothing Heard from Puello-News from Va-rious Points of the Insurrection-Disposition

We have nothing as yet, positively known from

Puello in Camaguey. Insurgent sympathizers, with-out furnishing any details and affecting a profound mystery as to their sources of information, insist that he has been worsted. The coasting steamer Cuba arrived here yesterday morning, having left Diario de la Marina, dated Nuevitas, the 8th, says:-'It is stated here by persons worthy of credit that one of the columns into which the forces of fuelo were divided had suprised an encampment of the rebels, causing it numerous losses, and that our troops continue their march to the interior without hindrance." The other journals have similar very unsatisfactory statements from which it may be in-ferred nothing is known. From Puerto Principe the sth a few incursions in small force are reported, but without further result than the capture of castle in considerable numbers. From Santiago de Cuba dates to the 5th report no additional military ope

From Gibara the 7th we learn that the troops which went out from Holguin had returned. From the fact that but seventy-two of the insurgents are reported killed it is inferred the troops returned without annihilating them, as was promised. Many families were met with in great destitution. The finished imparcial of the 7th has accounted of finished imparcial of the 7th has accounted of additional encounters of like result with those nerectofree reported. Et Alba, of Santa Chara has some captured correspondence between Brigadier Guillermo Lorda and General Rolof, from which it is seen that the former was a candidate for Governor in an election which was to take place, but was prevented by military operations. He had been engaged in burning estates throughout Trinidad and Villa Chara. A letter of Roloff mentions the dislodgment of Villamili from a coffee estate and its occupation by a force of the Spaniards. Telegrams from the Chaco Villas mention one or two encounters, some presentations and the repairing of the telegraph line between Santi Espiritu and Ciego de Avila, and that to Trinidad the line is nearly completed.

By the steamer Rapido, which arrived at Batabano on the 9th, came eight political prisoners, among taem Brigadier Castillo, aged seventy-two years, and another chief called Carbonal.

The committee acting for the volunteers of Covadonga 1,000 of the 2,000 Peabody rides contracted for and expected to arrive on the 18th. The Asturiaus of this city have contracted for 1,000 to come later and to replace those given up by the Matanzas committee. This will enable the volunteers of Covadonga to take the field, which they have been prevented from doing owing to their poor armament.

The following disposition has been made of political prisoners:—Placed at liberty, D. Juan Rodriguez Casas, D. Clemente Iradi, D. Severeno Rosello, D. Benito Capote; subject to council of war, D. Juan Bautista Latta, Camio Hernandez and Juan B. Ocloma; sent to Peninsula and piaced at disposition of superior government, D. Cayetano Palon, The embacy on the property of D. J rhich went out from Holguin had returned. From the fact that but seventy-two of the insurgents are

Nothing Heard of General Puello in Cama-Spirits and Wanting Only Clothing-The Insurgent Government Reported at Najasa-Condition of the Country-The Chances of the Robels-The Spanish Compassariat Soll-

ing Supplies to the Enemy-Foraging Expo-NUEVITAS, Jan. 8, 1870. Notwithstanding the many rumors affoat it is cerain that no news whatever has been received from the column of General Puello since its departure. No one of the command has returned, and we are completely in the dark concerning it. It is known that when Puello marched out towards Gualmaro a column of about 809 rebels took the old road to Puerte Principe to a point near Las Minas, on the railway, thus escaping him. A small force went out in search of them from the latter place and a few shots were fired, but without further result than the capture of a few women, who were by no means favorably disposed towards their captors, one of whom flercely asserting that had the commander of the insurgents

otherwise expressing the universal hatred and con-tempt towards the Spaniards. As to the condition of ammunition, as they have received no supplies of late. A letter, however, was recently received here from within their lines which stated that they had everything necessary except clothing, that they were in good spirits and had no thought of giving up the contest. Nevertheless, the prevailing impression among their sympathizers here is that their holding out against the large forces brought against them is very fouthful. No conclusion can be formed as to the result of Puello's operations, though it is certain the rebels can keep out of his way if they choose to do so. It is understood here that their presents trooghold and where the seat of government is established is at Najasa, fourteen leagues southeast of Puerter Principe. This consists of a collection of small stock farms, and is what remains of a colony established there on the free labor system by that well known patriot, writer and philanthropist, Gasper Betancourt Cisneros, otherwise called Gasper Najasa, and who wrote under the norm de plume of "flome Brone." I may remark en passant that this man, whose great object in life was the freedom of Cuba, died some two years before the breaking out of the insurrection, and that his last words were "Two years, two years," oftimes repeated; and that many of his countrymen regard the present revolution as the fulfilment of a prophecy thus expressed. Najasa is stated within a very rugged and mountainous district of great extent, embracing immense virgin forests, within which are craggy precipices, huge caves and winding paths, known even to but few of those born and reared near them. The country is inaccessible to artillery, and it there is a grain of spirit among the insurgents they can hold it against any force in the island. There is a rumor here that this locality is besieged by Puelle; but this is ridioulous, as it is so extensive that it could not be besieged by 50,000 men.

It is thought here that the insurgents are supplied with many articles of inxury by the Spanish officials of the commissariat upon them. This is the more suspicious as no captures o late. A letter, however, was recently received here

and returned with 450 head of cattle. The enemy was not seen, from which it is argued that he is con-centrating his forces to oppose Puello. The weather is pleasant and the general health is

AN ARGUMENT FOR DIVERCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The question of divorce, which is now agitating the public mind to such an extent, is certainly a subject of infinite importance. That great misery is caused by the forced cohabitation of two persons who are wholly unfitted for each other cannot be denied. It seems essentially wrong that an entire life nied. It seems essentially wrong that an entire lie should be biasted by the one faise step of an unfortunate marriage. All other early mistakes and imprudences arising from ignorance may in a great measure be remedied, and a hetter, nobler existence achieved; but the sad, youthful error of a mistaken marriage proves too often a lifelong curse. It seems to me that a woman should not be compelled to resign all future hope of domestic happinosa; that she should not be forced to consider nemed firevocably doomed to a life of hope, ess wretchedness when she flads herself bound to a man who after marriage develops into a bruial husband or an incurable drunkard, or, what is almost if not quite as bad, one of those monstrosities of nature whose constant all temper, irritability and tyrannical disposition convert their home into a purgatory.

Also, a woman who grows into an inveterate scold, whose temper becomes so unbridded that it must need went itself in throwing articles of farmiture, or anything sine can lay her nands on, at her husband or whoever vexes her; who beats her children and sends ramous bills to her husband because she knows that by law he is compelled to pay them—I repeat that women of this description, as well as the men above mentioned, neither of whom are an are in "good society" as the uninitiated may lancy, should be divofced from their unhappy partners with quite as much reason as by cause of adulery. The evil consequences arising from the one are fully as great as those that spring from the one are fully as great as those that spring from the other. It is, indeed, a most vexed question, well deserving earnest attention, requiring the wisset legislation, and one which tovolves immense interests. should be biasted by the one false step of an unfor-